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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/897,141	07/03/2001	Masanori Yabu	0229-0649P	1199
2292	7590 08/24/2004	EXAMINER		
BIRCH STE PO BOX 747	WART KOLASCH &	DUONG, THANH P		
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1764	
			DATE MAILED: 08/24/2004	1

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	Office Auti C	09/897,141	YABU, MASANORI \			
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
		Tom P Duong	1764			
Period f	The MAILING DATE of this communication ap or Reply	pears on the cover she	et with the correspondence address			
- External control con	HORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. ensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. r SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. e period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a rep o period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period ure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, make the statutory minimum will apply and will expire SIX (6)	ray a reply be timely filed of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.			
Status						
1)🖂	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 J	uly 2004.				
2a) <u></u>						
3)						
	closed in accordance with the practice under the	Ex parte Quayle, 1935	C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.			
Disposit	ion of Claims					
	Claim(s) <u>1-16</u> is/are pending in the application					
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra					
	Claim(s) is/are allowed.	withrom consideration.				
	Claim(s) <u>1-16</u> is/are rejected.					
	7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.					
ٽ)ر <u> </u>	are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement				
Applicati	ion Papers					
9)[The specification is objected to by the Examine	PF.				
10)	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc	epted or b) objected	to by the Examiner.			
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abo	evance. See 37 CFR 1 85(a)			
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct					
11)	The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	caminer. Note the attac	thed Office Action or form PTO-152			
			, 100 5 100 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			
	Inder 35 U.S.C. § 119					
	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.	C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).			
a)[☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:					
	1. Certified copies of the priority documents					
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents	s have been received i	n Application No			
•	3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior	ity documents have be	een received in this National Stage			
	application from the International Bureau	ı (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	•			
* S	ee the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies i	not received.			
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Attachment						
	e of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Intervie	w Summary (PTO-413)			
	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)		No(s)/Mail Date			
Paper	No(s)/Mail Date	5)	of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)			
S. Patent and Tra	ademark Office					
TOL-326 (Re	Office Ac	tion Summary	Part of Paper No./Mail Date 08132004			

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 1. Claims 1-6, 8-13, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsuchiya '217. Regarding claims 1-2 and 16, Tsuchiya '217 discloses a golf club head (Figs. 1-7) comprising a Ti-alloy face (21) with thickness of 2-3.5mm, a Ti-alloy crown (22) with thickness of 0.6-3.0 mm, a sole (23) with thickness of 1-3 mm, a sidewall extending from the periphery of the sole towards the crown (Fig. 7) excluding the face, and a neck to be fixed to a shaft. Tsuchiya discloses it is conventional to form the club head parts by casting method including the sole and wall member (Col. 2, lines 24-38). However, the conventional casting technique suppresses enlargement of sweet spot (Col. 1, lines 54-54), difficult to control center of gravity (Col. 1, lines 64-65), poor flexion or coefficient of restitution (Col. 2, lines 13-15), and small moment of inertia values (Col. 2, lines 59-69). The above drawback is overcome in Tsuchiya's invention by fabricating the face and crown area thinner (Col. 2, lines 15-24) using plastic working or plastic deformation process (Col. 4, lines 61-68) or plastic deformation process in order to accomplish large sweet spot, improved coefficient of

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restitution, and moment of inertia (Col. 3 lines 64-64). With respect to the sole thickness ratio (t2/t1), Tsuchiya discloses the sole thickness ranging from 1 to 3 mm (Col. 4, lines 50-51), wherein t1 is 2.0-3.5mm and t2 is 0.6-3.0 mm. Regarding claims 2-3, Tsuchiya discloses the club parts are welded together (Col. 5, lines 5-7). Regarding claims 4-6 and 9, Tsuchiya discloses the head volume is 190 cc or larger (Col. 3, lines 50-52) and a density value of 4.5 g/cm³ (Table 1). Regarding claim 8, it is obvious that the plastic working process utilizes rolled sheet metal as the starting material. Regarding claim 13, Tsuchiya discloses the moment of inertia of 3000 or larger (Col. 3, lines 64-69). Regarding claims 10-11, it is obvious that the golf club of Tsuchiya can be fabricated with smaller sweet spot height and a depth of center of gravity less than 36.0 mm at most thru routine optimization, since the fabrication process of Tsuchiya utilizes the same material composition, material thickness, and fabrication techniques. In addition, the corresponding properties from it test results are similar to the claimed invention. Claims 12 and 16 recite limitations similar to claims 1-6 and 8-11; thus, claims 12 and 16 are rejected for the same reasons as applied to claims 1-6 and 8-11, above.

2. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsuchiya '217 in view of Peterson (6,162,133) and Hoshi et al. (5,205,560). Tsuchiya discloses it is conventional to fabricate club head which includes the sole and sidewall with casting material (Col. 2, lines 24-30), but does not disclose expressly the lost wax casting technique. Peterson teaches that the club head 10, including the sole plate and side

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wall, is fabricated as a one-piece body 32 by casting such as lost wax casting (Col. 4, lines 23-63) in order to eliminate the disadvantage of welding and mechanical fastening (Col. 2, lines 37-41). Hoshi '560 also teaches that it is conventional to fabricate the club head with lost-wax casting process. Thus, it is obvious in view of Peterson and Hoshi to one having ordinary skill in the art that Tsuchiya utilizes the conventional casting method including the wax-casting process. Note, the patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process." *In re Thorpe*, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985). See MPEP 2113.

3. Claims 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsuchiya '217 as applied to claim 1, 2, or 12 above, and further in view of Igarashi (6,238,300). Regarding claims 14 and 15, Tsuchiya fails to disclose the walled sole member is made of titanium alloy (Ti-6Al-4V) and the face member and crown member is made of titanium alloy Ti-15V-3Al-3Sn-3-Cr whose strength is higher than that of the titanium alloy of the walled sole member. Igarashi teaches the walled sole member (52A, 52B) (Col. 1, lines 9-20) and the face member 56 and crown member 54 can be made from titanium alloy such as Ti:6-4 or beta alloy Ti-15-3-3-3-3 depends on material cost, material strength, and attachment technique (Col. 3, lines 49-62). Thus, it would have been obvious in view of Igarashi to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify the club head of Tsuchiya with the face and crown members with a higher strength alloy

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than the walled sole member as taught by Igarashi if material strength is one of the

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main design criteria for the face and crown members.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Tom P Duong whose telephone number is (571) 272-

2794. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00AM - 4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Glenn Caldarola can be reached on (571) 272-1444. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Tom Duong August 13, 2004

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Glenn Caldarola Supervisory Patent Examiner

Technology Center 1700